NEW YORK HERALD.

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; fund, with be liberally paid for. Don Foncion Course-postents and Particularly Regulated to Skal all.

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ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGES BUST TO US.

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Volume XVI.......Number 77

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-BELPHEGOR-THE SEA. BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway for Surious Fa-WIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-THE TOOPING-MAID CO BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street-SHORT RUGS NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Fugirive Stave SECUCIONAL'S LYCEUM, Broadway-World's PAIR-

OHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Moohanics' Hall, 472 Broadway FRLICWE MINSTELS, Fellows' Opera House, 444 Broad-ABERICAN MUSPUM-AMURING PERFORMANCES AFTER-

WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PRICEIN'S SATTLER'S CCRMORANA, corner of Thirscenth street had Broadway.

HINERVA ROOMS PANOHAMA OF IRRIAND New York, Wednesday, March 19, 1851.

News from Surope. The steamship Arctic is due to morrow week's later news from Europe. The most interesting intelligence will probably come from England; the

Hamilton Fish Elected to the United States Senate.

Yesterday was the day appointed by resolution, for the Legislature of this State to make another effort to elect a United States Senator in the place of the Flon, Daniel S. Dickinson, whose term of office expired with the last session of Congress. After a very protrected session, the vote was taken, and ex-Gov. Fish was declared to be duly elected. The discussion on the subject was quite interesting, as will be seen by our telegraphic

rai Armstrong-Union of the Democracy for the Presidential Contest.

Mr. Ritchie, the venerable editor of the Washingten Union, in noticing some of his cotemporaries, alludes to the statement recently made by one of our correspondents, with respect to the sale of that journal to Col. Donelson. It may be remembered that thirty thousand dollars was the amount named as the purchase money. On this statement, Mr. Ritchie says that he will pay the New York Herald a premium of more than nine thousand dollars-a oum nearly twice as large as Barnum recently offered for proofs of statements, or invendoes-if we will insure him thirty thousand dollars, as the price received for the Union establishment. Now, this is about as difficult as it is to prove anything conceraing which we have not the most ample and satisfactory proofs; but this we may say, that if we could "insure" Father Ritchie "thirty thousand" as the price received for his establishment, we would do it with the utmost pleasure, and without any anticipation or desire for a fee or reward. Our only regret is, that we cannot do so, for the lofty position of a great political edifor should produce something more substantial than mere glory, upon which only the name, and not the body, of a man can feed. It is a melancholy reflection that those holding inferior positions in ife-statesmen, and ministers, and Presidents-are frequently better paid than the great journalists, who have done all the hard work, and kept the country safe, in the midst of the most terrible distractions and dangers. And we regret to find that Father Ritchie, one of the most amiable and efficient of the first estate in literature, and politics and patriotism, should not only not get thirty thousand dollars, but be obliged to turn over "the " brought a dollar into pocket."

It appears, says our venerable, but sometimes eccentric cotemporary, that the amount was "immediately transferred to our generous and indulgent creditor," who from the first had not "applied for a dollar, but was also consistent in his kindness-first, in gratuitously lending us funds to carry on the public work during the last recess; and next, in always begging us to give ourself no sort of uneariness about it, and to select our own time and manner of returning it." This is a very graphic picture of generosity, without doubt; but we think even the act of restoration, under all advantages to the creditor, together with the ramified circumstances in his favor, would have been a very equitable a: d just return, without any further compliment. Our reasons for thinking thus, are deduced from principles. Mr. Corcoran, and many a banker besides him, who has money, but not the ringjog political currency of brains, always ready for instant coinage, can well afford to be equally generous. Any such banker, whose very existence and safety depend upon the elevated editorial power of the country, may well say, "Think of yourself, and do not think of me. I have done what I did to serve you, and I will try to serve you still. Give yourself no sort of uneasiness, but repay me when and how you please. Keep the \$20,000 as a present from me. Why not get presents, as well as Mr.

Webster !

Basinage spart, we find that Father Riichie does not intend to " reassume the management of the Richmond Enquirer." He leaves that engine to his sens, who now conduct it, and whose fortunes could not be improved by a connection with the Union journal. As for himself, he says, retirement is all he seeks, and that nothing would draw ham from it, but an event that should threaten the confederacy, when he would exert all his power to sustain the federal integer, " if it can be maintained in a manner consistent with the rights of the South." The vacated chair, then, will be filled by the new proprietor, Colonel Andrew Jackson Donelson, who will have all the out door sinews of war in the person of General Robert Armstrong These two gentlemen have occupied distinguished positions in public life. The former is memorable for his warm support of President Jackson, from his early deeds in arms, down to the very lates; hours, at the Hermitage. Colonel Donelson's poliseal fidelity in this respect is proverbial; and as minister to Berlin, some years ago, he exhibited considerable diplomatic talent. The latter has long been known as Consul at Liverpool, and his wealth and influence are sufficiently extensive to add much to his political position. These two gentlemen will come into the field with a new power, and will have force in the South and Southwest, where they are well known. They will unite the democracy, and will purge the political floor with the fan of the Union, blowing away all the freesoil dust and chaff from the democratic wheat, and garnering new power, if possible, for the eastenance of our common country. We bid them a right warm welcome into the higher position which they now occupy. They have advanced into the very first estate of a great republican country-into the editorial ranks, those ranks from which spring ail classes and professions, into places of trust and emologicat, from the unemployed chamberstaid to the President of the United States. They will inaugurate the maelves by their acts, and their raft :- | etc.

ence will be in proportion to the ability, independence, honesty, and decision with which they animate the organ at their command.

Some pe sons-even politicians themselves, for there are many of these whose daily business we must teach them-will inquire what all this means ? They will ask, why this change at Washington? What is to be effected? What is to be the result? The answer is simply this: There is to be a grand race for the presidency, in which all sorts of light and heavy weights are to contend. Trained and untrained steeds are to be tried, and from the present prospects it will be a steeple chase, for it is breakneck work. Atready the good old racer, Cass, has run down and killed that embitious runner Buchaner, and the Texas hunter, Houston, promises to use up Cass. What will beceme of Houston, nobody can tell; but it seems quite probable that he will tear up the turf, and get into good running order, by the time of the first great democratic meeting at Balti-more, when some young mettled charger will leap over his head, and come in a clean length before him. We shall see-we shall see.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM NICARAGUA, MR. MAR-COLETA. - One of our Washington correspondents, in communicating some intelligence relative to the diplomacy of Nicaragua, has made several mistakes, which the annexed article will tend to cor-

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Bus.—I have observed in the Herald, within the last few days, two letters from Washington, relative to Central American affairs, in which the name of the Neuraguson minister is used, with an apparent design to injure him in the public estimation, both here and in Central America, as well as to undervalue his services during the peried of seven years in which he has represented, in Europe, the requablic which has now recresited him hete.

It is true that Mr. Marcoleta is a Spaniard by birth; but he has for a number of years been a naturalized citizen of Nicaragua, and is therefore fully qualified, on that score for undertaking its service. In 1844 he was accredited as Change d'Affairs of Nicaragua and Honduras, in Belgium and Rolland, and subsequently in France, London. Tarin, and Eome, where he rendered services to the country of his adoption, which its go wernment has fully and gratefully recognized. If any evidence were needed upon this point, beyond the fact he is still retrined in the public service, it might be found in the letters addressed to him by Senor Eame ris. Eupreme Director of Nicaragua, by Senor Salinas, Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the well known General in Ohlef of the State, Gen. Manca, and by other citizens of first eminence in that country, all of which bear testimony of the high estimation in which the services of Mr. Karcoleta are held, and which premise to him the utmost recompense which a grateful country can give.

him the utmost recompense which a grateful country can give.

Buring his official residence in Europe, Mr. Marcoleta not only constantly labored to apread accurate inleas of the advantages of an interoceanic canal across the isthmus of Nicaragua and thus promote its interest but also signed a treaty of commerce and navigation with Belgium, brides arranging the ecclesiastical affairs of Nicaragua with the Court of Roms, and, thusly, negotiating, in Madrid, a treaty, by which Spain recognized the independence of Nicaragua, and extended its guaranty of neutrality to the proposal canal, and of protection to those who may undertake the construction of that grand work. This treaty, in the circumscances under which Nicaragua is placed, is of the utmost importance and has secured for its negotiator the highest encombums of his government, it had, no doubt, great weight in leading it to entrust to bits hands the important and delicate mission to Washington. In conjunction with other circumstances, and the fact that Mr. Marcoleta has particulally defeated, from his own private means a considerable part of the casts of his various missions. It has inspired so great a degree of confidence in the other States of Uentral America, that both Honduras and San Salvador have named him Minister Plentpotentiary to Spain, to obtain, in their behalt, a similiar recognition of their independence and oversignity. And I may add here, that all who are at all acquainted with the subject, well-know that, while in London, Mr. Marcoleta did all that it was possible for him to accomplish, in defence and vindication of the violated rights and interests of his country. Here, in a few words, are the claims which Mr. Marcoleta has upon the confidence that hefully poecesses that of at least three of the five States of which it is too late for political emity, or personal envy or hatred, to invalidate or undervalue. To such motives may be traced the recent attacks on Mr. Marcoleta, and, it is too be hoped, that their further processes that of at le Buring his official residence in Europe, Mr. Marco-

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN--NEG-LECT OF GOVERNMENT AGENTS .- By letters recently received in this city from Mr. William E. Petty, a native born citizen of the United States, we learn that he has been incarcerated for fifteen months past, in the prison of Paimboof, in France, on a charge of which he is entirely innocent, and that he has had no assistance from the American Consul, Mr. Roques, at Nantes, whose duty it was to extend to him all the protection in his power. We also learn that Mr. Petty's trial was to take place this month, and, being without funds, price, small as it is," and find that it has not he expected he would not be able to employ advocates to defend him, or prevent his rights from

This is another instance of the neglect to which American citizens are subjected by their government in foreign countries. There is no civilized government on the face of the earth which extends so little protection to its citizens abroad as the American. No sooner do our people put their feet on foreign soil, than they are at the mercy of the authorities of any government who chooses to assail them, except it be in large commercial cities like Liverpool or London. They may be imprisoned for months and years, and rot there, before their government, or its agents, will take any trouble to investigate their wrongs, or procure redress. Tris is the case with Mr. Petty, who has been in prison for fifteen months, in France. Now that we have taken the pains to bring his case to the attention of the administration at Washingtonin a public manner, we hope that no time will be lost in extending to Mr. Petry the protection to which he is entitled, and that he will be aided in his defence to regain his liberty.

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK. - In the list of toasts, which our reporter procured at the celebration of St. Patrick's day, at the Astor House, on Monday evening last, some person inserted a few lines of dog grel, paredizing - God save the Queen." No such lines ancompanied the toast, as it was given by the

Ex Sanaton Banton - The Hon. T. H. Benton, with his daughter, Mrs. Jones, family and servants, have arrived at the Astor House. The Hon. Senator ancompanies Mrs. Jones to this city specially, to superintend that lady sembarkation to join her husband

Political Intelligence.

ANTI REST STATE CONVENTION. - The State Convention of the anti rent party will meet at Albany to day. It is said that an effort will be made to join the antirent and land reform parties into one, to make stronger their forces. It has not yet been authoritively stated what are the questions to come before the convention

Marine Affairs. STRAMER BROTHER JONSTHAN. - This vessel has had sgain to postpone her departure, owing to the stormy weather. She will start to day at ten o'clock.

STRAMER CARIERRAN, has also been detained by the weather. She will doubtless, sail to day. Launcase. At Dartmouth was to be launched on the light instant by Mathews, Mashow & Co., bark Tropic Bird, owned by Wm. P. Howland, of New Bed-ford, and intended for a whaler. Ship Rip Van Windle, of 1.400 tons was to be launched by Capitain James M. Hood, Somerest, same day. Bark Parodi, full rigged, was to be launched by Turner and Cahoon, Cape Eli-sabeth, yesterday.

zabeth yesterday. about yesteroay.

A beautiful ship is on the scocks at Kensington Pa., building for Mesers. George M Henry & Co., to run as a packet between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Her name is to be the Shack-maxim.

name is to be the Shacks maxon.

The Stramsers Geomota — This steamer, on her way to Hawana and New Orleans, touched off our bar, about 12 octook yesterday, and communicated with the steamer Priot from which she received the mails and five passengers from this port when she proceeded on her course.—Charleston Courier, March 16.

Potice Intelligence.

Potice Intelligence,
Stabiling with Intent to Kill -On Monday night, officer Conien, of the Bixth ward, acrested a man called
James Wall on a charge of stabbing a man by the
name of Michael Gareidy, with a knife, inflicting a
revere and dangerous wound. The injury was inflicted with an intent, it is believed, to take the life of
Cassay. The prisoner was conveyed before Justice
Orborn, who committed him to prison to await the recut of the Injured man, who was conveyed to the
Gity Horpital.

The court house at Mount Sterling. Kg , was de-throjed by fire on the 4th lust. Loss \$16,000.

NEGRO CONVENTIONS.

Meeting of the Colored Clergy Yesterday forenoon, a meeting was held in the Bethel (colored) o urch, Second street, to organise a convention of the reverend gentlemen of color in this city and its vicinity. The number in attendance was about twenty. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the following call of the meeting was

Notice.—The convention of colored viergy of this city and vicinity, noticed in several of the newspapers in times past, will take place according to announcement, on the lith instruction, in Second street, at the o'clock, a. M. The topics for discussion will be the Fugitive Blave law, emigration, and such other subjects as shall tend to better ing the condition of the soloned speciel generally. Ceme one, come all.

L. T. Sacretary. L. T., Socretary.

Rev. Mr. Vanick, of Williamsburgh, a sedate sensible sable brether, wearing a snow white oravat, was ap-pointed President; and brother Edward Africanus was choson Secretary.

Though the meeting was called as a meeting of the

colored clergy, seme faymen attended, and took part in the preliminary proceedings, as well as in the me-sures for calling the convention. Some of the clergy-men wished to have the matter all to themselves, and men wished to have the matter all to themselves, and a discussion spi ung up as to the proper constitution of the corvention: some contending that it ought to consist entirely of the clergy, while others, who were jealous of clerical influence, held that it ought to have a sprinkling of the laity, as so much rait, to preserve it from corruption. A grave collateral issue arose out of this, as to what description of individuals constituted clergy—whether they were ministers who had charge of a particular congregation, or whether the term did not embrace Methodist local preschers and exborters, and Presbyterian elders.

Brother Gazonska, an elder in the Presbyterian church in High street, Brooklyn, a grave, elderly, well looking gentleman, dressed in black, and kaving a reverent silver gray head, contended for the laity being admitted to the councils of the convention, particularly as they had been permitted to take part in the preliminary proceedings. Brother Gardiner is raid to be a gentleman of color, but has so little black blood in him apparently, that any person not knowing his extraction might mistake him for a white man.

Brother Britt. a your gegro, who also belonged to a Presbyterian church tollowed on the same side, and said he was corry to see such an exhibition there this morning. There was nothing practical done though

Brother Stata. A young negro, who also belonged te a Presbyterian church, tollowed on the same side, and said he was sorry to see such an exhibition there this morning. There was nothing practical done, though there was a great deal of useless talk about nothing. He reminded them that there was a reporter present from the New York Heraid, who would publish their sayings and doings, and make a holy show of them. Brother Still accumpanied this remark with an air of exultation, and a snew, expressive of contempt for the judgment of the conclave, as he turned round and looked in the direction of the "chiel amang them takin' notes," whose occupation up to this interruption appeared to be unknown; but the moment the cat was let out of the bag, every brether turned his eyes on the reporter, most of them with an evident expression of supprise and slarm.

At length a mosion was made that the laity should constitute part and parcel of the convention, which the President declared at first to be carried but which afterwards, en thecition being raised that the motion was not understood he declared to be lost.

Brother Still and brother Gardiner, and others, appared to be in high dudgeon at this final declaion, and moved away, for a time, to a more distant part of the building.

Here the President rebuked a brother for whispering.

Here the President rebused a prother for waispecing
A motion was then made, as a sort of peace offering, that all laymen, whom the clergy thought proper to admit, might take a part in that convention.

This resolution was adopted
A committee of three, on business were next appointed. It was then proposed that brother Still sustain the relation he had heretolore sustained to that

convention.

This was laughed at by more than one gentleman of

tain the relation he had herectoire sustained to that convention.

This was laughed at by more than one gentleman of color, as a self stullification of the convention.

Another brether said there was no necessity for such a motion, as brother Still ought to be looked on as a minister, being the representative of a Presbyterian church, and having come in place of the clergyman.

An honest looking negro replied that this was a mietake, and he hoped brother Still would set them right on the point.

Mr. Still, here, rose with demure dignity, having been sometime before adjusting a fashionable muffer around his neck, as if to intimate that he was about to out the connecton. He said that he came there that morning expecting that something would be done, but from the exhibitions he witnessed, he was story to say there was very little prospect of any practical conclusions being arrived at.

Here he was interrupted by a brother at his clow, when the chairman said he would not allow Brother Still to be interrupted. He had hoped that these proceedings would be carried on in a gentlemanly, dignified manner.

Brother Still, who, during the foregoing speech, appeared to be moving towards the door, he and the bread of his discourse, and said he was quite satisfied nothing practical would be done by that meeting, and he would therefore retire. He had business of importance to attend to.

He then moved towards the door, helding in his hands a set of resolutions which he had drawn up for the meeting, and he would therefore retire. He had business of importance to attend to.

He then moved towards the door, helding in his hands a set of resolutions which he had drawn up for the meeting, and he would therefore retire. He had business of importance to attend to.

He then moved towards the door, helding in his hands a set of resolutions which he resolved to carry away with him. Several of the brethren appeared to take alarm for the double loss of Mr. Still and his resolutions, and looked imploringly at him. He on the other hand, loo

solution, for he had no right to any elements believed.

Brother Sanno-Yes, it is all wrong to allow the clergy to pick out whom they please—those laymen that they think will be subservient to them, and then pass off the proceedings as those of a convention of the clergy.

PRESENT-I call you to order. Sit down. This is wrong (Much confusion and excitement)

Brother Sanno-I have not done yet. You are wrong, Mr. Freedent, for you have talked too much. (Renewed excitement)

newed excitement)

Several voices were here heard together.

Mr. Caosav—It is very bad indeed, to see this house in such a state of contrainent. The question we have come here to consider affects us all, clergy and laity together. It is what we are to do if the whites will not have us any longer, for it is better not to wait till they send us away, for they might dispose of us as they once did a boat filled with Indians, which they sunk. (Ya, ya ya) There was a meeting held last olght, in another place. That was an anti-clavery one. This is no anti-clavery meeting. We are come to talk about emigration; if we must got to liberia and leave the laad of our forestathers, and our property here behind us. igration; if we must go to Liberia and leave the land of our forefathers, and our property here behind us. A joily looking, good humored fellow who came in at this stage of the proceedings, wearing a faming red comforter around his need, was proceeding to speak, when the President interrupted him, and said a great deal of the confution arose from brothers coming in late, and speaking without knowing what had pareed.

coming in late, and speaking had pared.

The individual thus addressed said he merely wanted to correct the gentleman who had just sat down. The meeting last night was not an anti-slavery meeting last night was not an auti-slavery meeting.

Erother Caosay. - Then the paper must have told a fory for it headed its report, "Anti Slavery Meeting broker to the aded its report, "Anti Slavery Meeting-legro Cenvention" Brother Srut. - I hope you will all read the New York Hereld to morrow morning, for you'll find your-elves exhibited there in your true color: (Ya.ya,

Brother Still, who appeared to be a quadroon, then Brother Still, who appeared to be a quadroon, then proceeded to the door, where, however, he still ingred, as if he wished to be coaxed out of his half. Meantime the resolution was pured, appointing him a member of the Convention; and brother Gardiner suggested that brother Still should produce his resolutions; to which he appeared to lead a deaf ear, and then disappeared in silence from the church, carrying the documents with him.

The meeting then adjourned, at hair past two o'clock, till this morning at ten o'clock; the President having first offered a prayer, and concluded with a hymn and a henediction, and with a few last words about their future decorum at the meetings of the Convention.

Meeting of the Colored Laymen,

Last evening the Colored Lay Convention assembled at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Marion and Prince streets. The meeting was numerously attended; and there were several white men present, who however, took no part in the proceedings, with but one exception. The President, Mr. Wm. J. Wilson, took the Chair, and called the meeting to order. Mr. J. Joiner White, M. D., (colored) acted as Secretary.

The Rev. Wm. Gardiner, Chaplain of the Conven tion, opened the proceedings with prayer. He said that the white men, in opposing the black was opposing God by whose providence the negro warcast on this continent. He also said, that information had that day arrived that elavery, with its aemed bloodhounds, was besieging a city of the east, to carry of colored brethren who were doing comfortably there. and proving that black were equal to white men He prayed that God might give the black men courage to stand tegether, and not to fly; but to resist tyranny till it be banished from the land.

A motion was then offered to dispense with the reading of the minutes, which was agreed to. Dr. James McCone Smith (mulatto) then read the following curious document, as Chairman of the Committee of three on the Social Condition of the Propie

of Color: -

APPORT ON THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PROFILE OF APPORTUNE YOUR CITY, AND ON THE REST MEANS.

The subject social condition, embraces domestic executive receiving the structure of the subject social condition, embraces domestic executive receiving the social state of the subject social conditions of the subject social conditions of the subject social states to be well discussed in a study appear and some of the major hardy profits all among them is, dismessic economical in portant, the general size.

On those two subjects a few geomatic will be made undigen of the subjections offered,

That we aim to a 'reace, in common with the rest of the American people, is true; hecame we are constantly be-seehing them not to har our progress by unequal laws.

That we do ad ages, in the tooth of the most treme, alous opposition ever encountered by men, is a point on 'chich I must, for the present, waive the expression of any decision. We gre to mixed up in the heat and the smoke of the hattle that we ext see too little of our absolute or relative position. Three are four fasts, however, are noteworthy:

1. Accident has, on two recent occasion, or abled a few colored men to rave the State to the white, and the white have sourteously thanked us, by frowns and curred, and by introducing a bill into the State Legislature to appropriate \$20,000 per annum for our removal to the toat of Guizca.

2. It has become more current than even to talk of our removal from this occurry, as if we were wild Indians, or tares growing among the wheat.

3. Balls and texts, in which we trave expended some ten thousand a year, are losing daste arrong us, and have not paid

growing among the wheat.

3. Balls and feasts, in which we have expended some ten thousand a year, are losing easts aroung us, and have not puid this winter.

4. From some causes not well defined, there is a very general restlessness among us; a determination to do something more than we have been doing.

thing mote than we have been coing.

"CAN WE DO ANYTHING MORE?"

Bitherto, we have acted with little concert, and loss organization, yet we have dene fair fight; we have now a reparation for orderance and plassicity from our worst foes. If we organize thoroughly we can do much more.

tation for endurance and plasticity from our worst foos. If we organise theredgily we can do much more.

"SHALL WE ORGANIZE IN THE CITY?"

The advantages about city life with us are, let, that a larger number of us can be within about distances to ther, and thereby may easily organize without such disadvantage as would grow from the same number being banded in a single county.

We get a large amount of friction without being so concessed as to be reached by a law for removing us from any rural locality—such laws as expatriated Indians and Mormoon. We can be, if we will, much bester provided for in the country. We can be, if we will, much bester provided for in the country. We can, if we choose, throw wastly more trade of our own and a for they people, in the way of each other in the city, than we could in the country. The disadvantages of our only life, I mean those posuliar tense-for all city life is, after all, a kind of hot-house foreing of human beings—are the following—Our lives are much after among us. They so far exceed the colamities of mere sichaese, that our benevolent sections have been obliged to the country of the c

too little enterprise, to bring up and employ apprentices and journeymen.

4th. From the necessity of seeking employment in the city, as servants, porters, &c., our manhood is, in a measure, demanned, lowerse, kept down; and I deabt much whather mashood fiourishes very much amen; citizens of any class. Sth. The entermous combination of capital which is slowly invading every calling in the city, from washing and irosing to palace steamers, must tend more and more 4c grind the face of the poor in the cities, and a ndor them more and more too claves of lower waces and higher rents.

No same man can doubt, from this or any comparison of the kind, that country life in the better choice for our people; not cansolidated, isolated country life, but a well mixed country and village life. The matter of ducation, the great disadvantage of country life might be a medical and in the factor.

terionally hope, therefore, that this convention will, among its first data, appoint a committee and place funds at its disposal, by which it may be enabled to connect some efficient plan of removal of a large proportion of our people into the rural districts—partly as farmers, partly as business men, partly as mechanics.

would assect enough to send into the country and analyses up the out of every ten city families per year; and first, about

100 USE RENT.

In the rear of No. 17 Laurens street, is a back lost, which cast \$2.560 on it are elected two buildings which cost \$6.00.

Total \$8.500. Interest on which as seven per cent, is \$595; and add for taxes, insurance and wear \$100 making fell cost \$600 per year. These two buildings are occupied by twonly colored lamilies, who pay an average of \$2 cach per month; that is \$1.080 per year. Here is a clear profit to the landlord \$1.500 per year, above increes; and expense.

Here then, in the single item of rent, twenty families are paying anough to fit out two families a year most amply and abundantly for the country.

Again: if those buildings were owned by a colored Saving lamitution, whose surplus funds should be downed to setting up colored young men on farms, such institution, after paying depositors six per cent, would have a spleadid surplus for sarting farmers or men in other business. If we have a surplus for sarting farmers or men in other business, if we have a surplus and about the surplus of sarting farmers or men in other business, if we have a surplus and about the surplus of sarting farmers or men in other business. If we have a surplus and a surplus of sarting farmers or men in other business, if we have a surplus and the surplus of the sarting farmers or men in other business, if we have a surplus of the surplus of \$1.000 per year.

It is next in importance. Our 2000 families to assume at least two and a half tons of coal each per year, making it 500 tota. At least two thirds of these \$2.000 families buy their coal by the bushel or peak, thereby paying two dollars per tun more than the market price, w

wearing apparel; besides setting up in successful and commanding business such men as are capable, intelligent, and trustworthy.

Hence the entire saving that would be effected in these domestic commonies would be \$53,000 per year.

How can this saving be effected?

It may be effected by a thoroughly organized mutual savings bank, Not a common five or six por cent, savings bank, which is, according to Prudhon, a sign of misery, but an efficiently organized bank, in which all the depositors should at the same time be shareholders and full participants in all the points.

Such an institution, to be practicable, would require the exercise of a large amount of motual faith and mutual confidence, faith enough in colored men to entrust them with larce sums; considere enough in their business tack for the successful manimilation of the money.

This bank would require a structure somewhat different from our ordinary banks. 1st It should have power to begun good parer. 3d. It should have power to lean moneys on bord and mortegase on real and personal estate, 4th. It should have power to the moneys on hord and mortegase on real and personal estate, 4th. It should have power to the moneys on hord and mortegase on real and personal estate, 4th. It should have power to should have power to have made sell merchandise.

I am not prepared to go into further details about this bank. Other gentlemen, members of this convention, have paid swifelent attention to the matter to make an immediate report. I would respectfully suggest that a committee be appointed to report on this matter.

We are in condition to adopt and carry out such report immediately. We have schelent capital already stored in the savings banks to start one of our own, of the time would wave pawings banks to start one of our own, of the time would we averuge bank?

mediately. We have seeflerent capital already atored in the avainable to start one of our own, of the kind we need.

What end would we aim ak in this centerny? By a savings hank?

We must not regard this bank, nor its economics as an end; it is only a means to help out the more destrable ends of our advancement in the community or State to which we belong, and the larger end of advancing the interests of the community at the same time.

To de this, we must have the city, its seductions, its oppositions, and balleful atmosphere, and seek to expand our elbows, our lungs, and our energies in the free air of the ranal districts. We are already provided with land in a received provided with land in a time, and by and by our concemies can extend to the actions of the country products, timber, each secondary or and estale that land, by five as a community of the country products, timber, each secondary of the country products, timber, eachle, postates, for goods bought by our bank in the city, and forwarded at low rates.

Another suggestion. There is enough in our condition to cause us to meet frequently and discuss it calmly, searchingly. This American people is, after all, like a large and energetic atomach, its powers of ascimilation are tremeadous, it can kneed tegether Dutch, Irish, brickbate, mountains of stene or gold, arctic regions and terrid heats—"a very capable stomach its powers of ascimilation are tremeadous, it can kneed tegether Dutch, Irish, brickbate, mountains of stene or gold, arctic regions and terrid heats—"a very capable stomach that, "you will say. So it is; but then it has a left handed trick, which like all things coming from that direction, is sudden and fearfully energetic—it has the trick of casting out, disintegrated and ground to powder, whatever it cannot avaimilate. We must either go in and assimilate, or wake up on seem fine morning and find ounceives spewed over the broad A thanto!

We had better look to it. We should meet at least twice, better, three times a year, and talk over wha

comings and mere them.

The Doctor, after concluding the reading of the report, said that there were \$40,000 or \$50,000 of the colored people invested in savings banks in Wall street, and he then presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed, with power to present the form of a mutual saving institution, embracing the matters of house rent, fuel, and other demonstriawards and that ene of the conditions of membership of said irratitution shall be a pieces to asstain from policy gambling.

Mr. Journey, a member of the committee appointed

Here a white man in the back part of the church, who appeared to be an Irish isborer, and who was still intering under the effects of his "Patrick's pot," reased out at the top of his voice. "William II Seward forever." The whole assembly turned round and a universal roar of inucher followed.

Mr Zonin. You do not appear to be of Mr Roward's principles, for he is a temperature man. I recommend you to the committee on political relations. (Great handlers.)

Mr Zonar than proceeded to contend against the policy of making abstinence from policy sambling a policy of making abstinance from policy gambling a condition of membership of a banking institution. This is only a particular vice; if they are all pure from off reace, it might do well enough to make a pating are the particular and the condition.

Ma. Downing—I am not spotices; but I think a man dishonest who deals in policies.

Ms. Pursam here essayed to speak, when The white Irishman roared out "I call the gentleman to order." (Roars of laughter.)

Here there was a rush of several black men to turn him out, but Mr. Dewning cried out not to touch him. Ms. ZULLE—Let him alone; he is a Seward man. Ds. Sharri hoped they would not commit such a mistake as to support, even indirectly, a lazy, lousy set of Jews, who kept policy offices. (Great laughter.)

Ms. Habilton said one would think, from the remarks used, that every one here was a representative of a policy office. He denied that the colored people were addicted to this vice.

A mulatto member of the convention here went in strong for amalgamation, and against the separate system of banking. He said it was a nefarious idea. There were healthier banks than they could form. Their's would be only a poor house, petitlogging affair, and it would be simply ridiculous to ask any one to pledge himself against policy gambling, for he could deposit his money in respectable Wall street banks.

The resolution was ultimately carried, and the meeting adjourned till this evening at 8 clock.

COMMON COUNCIL --- EXTRA SESSION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

This body met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

For a sewer in Bixteenth street; also, for sewer in Hester street, from Mulberry to Centre.

For payment of moneys paid as surety of B. C. Montgomery; of Jeremiah Beeber, for Commissioner of Deeds.

For court yards in Fourth avenue.
For the privilege to comment to the Fourth ward station house sewer.
Communication from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, relative to the building a house in Hester street, for Hose Company, No. 3, was adopted.
RESOLUTIONS ADDITED.
RESOLUTIONS ADDITED.
Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to pay the expenses incurred by the committee, on the reception of Gen. Sam Houston, ameunting to \$333, the bills therefore being certified to by the Clerk of the Common Council.
A resolution, providing for additional accommoda

bills therefore being certified to by the Clerk of the Common Gouncil.

A resolution, providing for additional accommodations for the members of the Legislature, was, upon motion of Alderman Haws, referred to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with power.

REGULATING OBLAGE STREET.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF STREET.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF THE STREET OF

during the time it was before the Board of Assistants, no remonstrance was made.

Alderman of the Eleventh said—If there is a remenstrance, he should like to have it read before action be taken upon the subject.

Alderman of the Sixth—The remonstrance is too late row. At the time the matter was advertised, no remonstrance was presented. It was then reported upon by the Committee of the Board of Assistant Alderman, and now comes before this board, asking for a concurrence in their action.

Alderman of the Eleventh ward replied that the parties would feel themselves aggrieved in this respect. The object of their wishes should be duly considered. He could be seed the consultance of the series where should be duly considered. He could be series as the series where the series were series where the series where

Alderman of the Sixth ward answered—It will be re-Alderman of the Sixth ward answered—It will be recollected that a proposition to raise Orange street
passed this Board some six months ago. Now, it is
supposed by some, that the subject of this report is the
same project. But it is not so. It is only intended to
fill up a gulley in Orange street, which has become a
perfect nuisance, from the fact that there is a sink
connected with it, which is calculated to generate diseare during the warm season, and it is therefore he
would wish to have it raised.

Alderman of the Second ward also wished that it
should be filled up as soon as possible.

The vote was then taken, and the report of the Board
of Assistant Aldermen concurred in.

Leasing wharves, STC.

Beport of the Committee on Finance, of the Board
of Assistant Aldermen in favor of leasing wharves,
piers, and slips, in the East river.

The Alderman of the Fifteenth ward moved a concurrence with the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which
metion was carried.

piers, and slips, in the East river.

The Alderman of the Fifteenth ward moved a concurrence with the Board of Assistant Aldermen, which motion was carried.

Report of the Committee on Sewers in favor of the petiticin for a sewer in Duane street, from Hudson to Broadway; adopted. In favor of a sewer in Thirty-sixth street, from Madison avenue to within one hundred set of Fifth avenue, was concurred in Also, in favor of a sewer in Thirty sixth street, from the sewer in Madison avenue to within one hundred and twenty-five feet of Fourth avenue—concurred in.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenue—concurred in.

Report of the Committee on Roads, in favor of regulating and grading Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Seventh avenue—concurred in.

**SELECTION OF A SHIE FOR A FOTTERS FIELD

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, enclosing a letter addressed to him by Hon R. L. Williams, accompanied by the copy of a bill now before the Legislature, empowering the Governor of the Alms House to select a site, and purchase ground for a Potters Field. The necessity for a change from the present location seems to be urgent.

Alderman of the Third ward stated, that after having made application to the Common Council for the selection of a spot of ground for a public cemetery, and having been unable to come to an agreement upon the subject, the Governor of the Alms House have invoked the aid of the Legislature. During the year, this Beard passed an ordinance to build vaults on Ward's Island. As they were about to cause the amentate was then stropped entirely. During this time, the Governor of the Alm House has applied to the Legislature for power to select the ground. He seems to be constructed, they were told that they had nothing to do there, and they had no right to build such vaults. Seeing that all our efforts were baffied the matter was then stropped entirely. During this time, the Governor of the Alms House has applied to t

relect the ground for a public burial ground; but we would not give it to them, and now they apply to the Legislature for it.

Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the time this subject came before the Board last year, he was realous that the Commissioners of the Alms House should have the power to purchase what ground they might deem proper. We are generally acoustomed to speak of this body of men as doing what is not for the benefit of the city. He considers them homorable men, and are entitled to confidence. A little lavishness in the public good is always pardonable. It would be but reasonable to give them the power to select and purchase the ground for the public cometers.

tery.
The Alderman of the Sixth ward said he had heard a The Alderman of the Sixth ward said he had heard a rumour, that certain gentlemen were to purchase a certain quantity of land, for a certain sum of money, and that they intended to offer it to the Common Council for some ten or twelve thousand dollars more. The Alderman of the Third ward said, that a special committee was appointed to select a spot for a public burial place. This comstery should be on the Island of New York, and he did not hestate in saying that this site would be the most acceptable to the people. The Alderman of the Fourth ward hoped that some treedy action would be faken upon the cubiest.

this size would be the most acceptable to the people. The Alderman of the Fourth ward hoped that some speedy action would be taken upon the ruless.

The Alderman of the Eleventh ward said, that there should be no provisions inserted. The matter should be left colledy to the Commissioners of the Alms llouse who are so anxious about it. The whole responsibility, then, rests upon their shoulders.

The vote then being taken, the whole was referred to the special commistice having this matter under consideration.

Exhouse the Folton Perry to surface for consideration.

Exhouse the Folton Perry to surface for the Fulton Ferry.

Alderman of the Seventh ward moved a reference to the Gummittee on Ferries.

Alderman of the Seventh ward moved a reference to the Gummittee or Ferries.

Alderman of the Baller have a subject of consideration, which was in favor of removing the terminus of the Fulton Ferry to the foot of the pier in Burling slip.

Alderman of the Second said, that this has become a subject of considerable interest. The danger and inconvenience to the passengers passing to and from the city, at the Fulton Ferry, are daily increasing. The people will not allow it much longer to exist as it does now. We must take rome action upon the subject.

The ferry must either be extended intriner out not the tiver, or removed to the feot of pier, in Burling slip.

Alderman of the Eleventh hoped that this board will

The lerry must either be extended forter out interested the river, or removed to the foot of pier, in Barling slip.

Alderman of the Eleventh hoped that this board will adhere to its former action. He has seen no sufficient reasons yet, which should induce them to siter their former view on the subject. These preparistors should not be consulted in taking upon this subject, as they are not the individuals that cross the ferry every day. He prefers the foot of John stroot as the terminus of the Futton ferry to the one now used.

The Alderman of the Tenth remarked, that all the obstruction is caused by the carriages and omnibuses, and that if they remove these they don't require to siter the location, and, at the same time, will satisfy the proprietors in fluiton street.

The Alderman of the Third said, it was perfectly idle to talk about removing the carts and vehicles from the market. It is the dept of our country wagons it is there that business is done; and it is there where customers assemble. If you wish to remove the carts, you must first remove the market. In this case, therefore, we are about to alter the premote the market. In this case, therefore, we are about to alter the premote the market. The motion to refer it to the Committee on Ferries, was lost.

Motion to recrede from the former action, lost.

retries, was lost.
Motion to recede from the former action, lost.
The Aiderman of the Teath then moved a reference
to the Committee on Ferries, with instructions to

The Alderman of the Fertier, with instructions to hear the remonstrances.

The Alderman of the Third said, that this motion did not differ in the least from the first, which was negalived, because all committees are bound to hear remonstrances.

The Alderman of the Tenth then withdraw his motion, and it was carried that the Foard adhere to its former section.

The Aiderman of the Tenth then moved that the communication from the Croton Aqueduct Department on contracts for sewers, by taken up, which was come. It was referred to the Committee on Ordinacas, A perition of Daniel Drew and J. Norton, to creek an effice on the pier between Liberty and Courtisade streets. While the Alderman of the Third was engaged in defaulty his position in relation to this subject, it

was discovered that several of the members had absocoded, and that there was not a quorum present. The Beard was then obliged to adjourn until 5 o'clock this efternoon.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.
The Board met last evening at 5% o'clock. President in the chair, and a quorum of mem in their places.

in their places.

FETHIONS.

To have Twenty fourth street, from Sixth to Seventh avenues, lighted with gas. Referred.

To have gas lights in front of the Church of the Nativity, in Second avenue. Referred.

Of Engine Company No. 7, for a new engine. Referred.

To have gas lights in front of the Church of the Nativity, in Second avenue. Referred.

Of Engine Company No. 7, for a new engine. Referred.

Of sundry persons, to have Croton water in the Nisth avenue, from Forty third to Fifty-second streets. Referred.

Petition of D. Drew and J. Newton, for privilege to creet an office on the dock at which they land the passer gers from their boats.

Remenstrance of Caroline Weber and others, against opening 163d street, from Bloomingdale road to Eleventh avenue. Referred.

Petition of Benjamin Price and other members of the Isdustrial Congress, asking the Common Council to memorialize the State Legislature to pass a law limiting the amount of land that any person shall hereafter acquire in this State.

Assistant Alderman of the Sevanteenth ward.—I move a reference of the petition to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Assistant of Friteenth.—Who is it signed by? Chairman.—By Messrs. Benjamin Price, K. A. Baily, and Henry J. Orate.

Assistant of the Eighth.—I believe it is a respectful petition, and ought to be in the hands of a competent committee. I propose the Committee on Ordinances.

Assistant of Eughth.—No; I have no choice.

The petition was therefore referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The report of the Committee on the Croton Aquedust Department, in favor of consurring in au ordinance modifying the Croton water rents, was concurred in. The ordinance establishes the following

SCALE OF WATER BENTZ.

On all tenements baving a front width of not more foundidlars, of not more than two stories high, the sum of four deliars, of not more than two stories high, the sum of four deliars, of not more than two stories high, the sum of four deliars, of not more than the stories high, the sum of few deliars; of not more than three stories high, the sum of six dellars; and of five stories high, the sum of six dellars; of not more than one story high, the sum of eight dellars; of not more than three stories high, the sum of six dellars; of not mo

dollars; of net more than if ur stories high, the sum of eleven dollars; and of five stories high and over, the sum of twelve dollars.

On all tenements having a front width of net more than thirty feet, and over twenty-five feet, and of net more than one story high, the sum of ten sollars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of eleven dollars; of not more than three stories high, the sum of their tened dollars; on the more than four stories high, the sum of thirteen dollars; and of five stories high and over, the sum of fourteen dollars; on the more than four stories high and over, the sum of thirty-feet, and not more than one story high, the sum of twelve dollars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of fourteen dollars; of not more than three stories high, the sum of fourteen dollars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of fifteen dollars; and of five stories high the sum of sixteen dollars; and of twelve thirty-seven feet six inches, and of not more than one story high, the sum of fourteen dollars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than two stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixteen collars; of not more than four stories high, the sum of sixt

dollars.

In the apportionment of regular rents upon a dwelling house, the tamily or families occupying the same, to number not more than fifteen persons; for every ten persons beyond that number, an additional rent of two dollars and fifty center per year shall be chaiged.

The rent of all tenements which shall exceed in width

ntty feet shall be the subjects of special contract with the Orocan Aqueduct Baard
And do further ordain, that the currs and miscollaneous raics shall be as fellows, to wit:—
BARKERISS—In the average daily use of flour, for each barries, the sum of three dellars per annum.
BARKERISS—In the average daily use of flour, for each barries, the sum of three dellars per annum each, in public houses, bearding houses, bothing establishments and harbers' rheps.
BOARDING SCHOOLS shall be charged at the rate of from fitteen to fitty dollars each; and school houses at the rate of from ten to tweety dellars each per annum.
BULDING FURPOSES—For each one thousand bricks laid, the sum of ten cents per abound.
Cow Evanities—For each and every cow, the sum of seventy-live cents per annum; and every cow, the sum of seventy-live cents per annum; for a one-cigath of an annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of an annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a one-cigath of annum of the seven dollars per annum; for a consequence of the seven dollars per annum; for a consequence of the seven dollars per annum. No fountain that some of two hundred dollars per annum and for an inch per seven the permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for permitted on any promises where the water is not taken for one dellar per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of one dellar per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of one dellar per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of one del

per annum; and for each additional horse, the sum of one dollar.

Houses, Omnistis and Cart.—For each horse the sum of one dollar per annum.

Econse Thouses.—For each trough, on sidewalks, the sum of free dollars per annum.

Houses and Boarding Houses shall, in addition to the requiser rate for private families, he charged for each lodg-regular rate for private families. See charged for each lodg-regular trate for private families. Board.
Forten Boussa, Taverss and Geograps shall be charged an extra rate of from three to thirty dollars.
Physics Givers shall be been a compared to the company of the co

Common Council should compel the Governor of the Alms House to have the same constructed.

Alderman of the Fitteenth ward moved, as an amendment that it be referred to the special committee having the matter under consideration.

Alderman of the Tenth ward said that the Commissioners of the Alms House wanted authority to select the ground for a public burial ground; but we would not give it to them, and now they apply to the Legislature for it.

Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the sum of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that at the Alderman of the Eleventh ward said that the Commissioners of the Alms House wanted authority to select the ground for a public burial ground; but we would not give it to them, and now they apply to the Legislature for it.

deliar.

Triker Warners.—For each street washer on the sidewalk, the sum of two deliars per annum.

Water Closers.—For every water closet beyond one, the
rum of two deliars per annum.

All manufacturing and other business requiring a large Warm Crosses - Fir every water close beyond one, the rum of two deliars per annua.

All manufacturing and other business requiring a large surely of water, are to be charged therefor, per one hundred saliens, on the average estimated quantity during the year; the year to be estimated at three hundred save, as follows: When the quantity und averages two bundred gallons per day, or less at the rained five cents per one hundred gallon. When the quantity much averaged in the hundred gallons per day, at the rate of four coate per day, and the property of the sure hundred gallons per day, at the rate of three and a less them and gallons per day, at the rate of three and a less them and gallons per day, at the rate of three and a less three per one hundred gallons. When the quantity much constitute the per day are the per one hundred gallons. When the quantity much constitute the surely per day, at the rate of three and a less than the constitute of the coath ty und average per one thousand gallons. When the quantity we describe the things of gallons. When the quantity we describe the three and apparent a gallons. When the quantity we describe the three and apparent a gallons. When the quantity we describe the three and apparent a gallons. When the quantity we have the quantity and the craft of the coath apparent and the period shall be described by the Craft and apparent a gallons. When the quantity and the sallons are the sallons and coate at less than one can per one hundred gallons.

than one centper one founded gallons.

All matters not herein before quarraced, are reserved for special contract, by and with the Croton Aqueduct Beard. All editables, and parts of arbitraces, inconsistent with this ard sames, are reserved period.

Pullion of John Lefarys and others for a sewer in Broadway, from Bond to Amity streets. Referred to Croton Aqueduct Department. Concurred in.

Report of the Committee on Finance in favor of leasing the slip between Fulton and Duy streets, N.R., to the cyster dealers. Consurred in. to the oyster dealers. Concurred in.

Report of the Committee on Finance of the Roard of Aldermen in favor of leading wharves and piers in North river. Concurred in.

CHECKET GOVER, No. 245 106, 176, 280, 82 195, 190, 117, 180, 45, 79, 283, 168, 167, 93, 45, 168, 57, 186, 82 FERRIOR COURT, Nos. 125, 52, 4, 5 15, 36, 57, 136, 148, 51, 78, 121, 73, 52, 31, 164, 165, 170, 59, 62, 106, 33, 40, 61, 66, 31, 71, 122, 96, 27, 45, 67, 116, 110, 111, 112, 113, 81, 82, 142, 27, 28, COMMON PLEAR, Nos. 561, 292, 419, 421, 423, 424, 425, 427, 431, 405, 425, 456, 457, 439, 441, 442, 445, 445,

Court Calendar for Wednesday.

MAILS FOR KUROPE. The steamship Pacific Captain Nye, will leave this port, at noon, to-day, for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at half-past ten e'clock this morning. The WEELLY HERSED will be published at half-

& Co., at Liverpool and London, and B. H. Revoil. Paris. Goldsmith's New System of Teaching

past nine o'clock. It will contain all the news of the

week. Copies can be obtained at Edwards, Sandford

reliting could be attract the attention of all who wish ever to become respectable and accomplished writers. See ad pertisement in this paret. Elegant Wedding Cards, and splendid wedding envelopes, if the most fashionable patterns; as for silver door plates, of every variety of pattern, staved to order, in eid English, German text, antique källing styles, at Evergielle Big Broadway, corner of Da tirent, and No. 2 Wall streat.

G. Founders' Metable Tablet Strop.—The crimist article can be obtained at the manufactory, 147 Broadway, oursered Liberty serest, and 37 Broadway. A liberty discussing to who leads purchases.

Portable Dressing Cases -These articles claim the attention of macelors on account of their ex-treme compartment detablish, and multry white the ab-sents of all useless contrivance render them very convenient to all whose business or pleasure calls them from home. SAISS DEER, 147 and 257 Broadway.

The Great Ladies' Shee Emporium -We can'd particularly recommend them in want of original and ashiemable there, Galaire, Ties, Buskins, and every other ruisle for the feet, is Cabilla 377 Breadway, where the theest stock of sunn goods to be found in America, can be one at the lowest prices.

Comb Factory 387 Broadway .- Ladies are

report of the second of the object of the second of the se